3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

744 The expansion of the European medical staff in Fiji began
874 in the late nineties, and today the Fiji medical service consists
759 of sixteen medical officers under the control of the director of medical service. Their work in native health and sanitation control is assisted and supplemented in the country districts by sanitary inspectors, nurses, and by native medical practitioners trained at the central medical school in Suva. The former Fiji medical school founded in 1883 was replaced in 1928 by the central medical school which receives native medical students from Fiji as well as various island groups in the South Pacific. After successfully completing a four-year course[66] the students receive diplomas as native medical practitioners. These modern native doctors are attached to provincial hospitals and receiving stations. They have a high social prestige among the natives, and by interpreting modern hygiene and medical practices to their own people they bridge the wide gap between native custom and western science.

742 Medical work in Fiji has been greatly aided by the work of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has contributed funds both for the erection of hospitals and a training school and for experimental research in the control of infectious diseases.

744 Administrative health and medical work among the natives may be divided into three main phases: the control of infectious diseases, sanitation and housing, and child welfare.

The natives have developed some immunity against measles, whooping cough, and chicken pox which, however, still raise the infant mortality rate. Since 1911, lepers have been segre-
[743] gated on the island of Makongai which receives patients also from New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, and the Cook, Gilbert and Ellice islands. A systematic campaign against yaws, especially during 1929-31, and hookworm, especially since 1922, control of epidemic dysentery and the treatment of ankylostomiasis have had marked results. Today, of infectious

[66] The curriculum includes chemistry, physics, biology, anatomy, physiology, medicine, surgery, midwifery, and child care.